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THE WASHINGTON HERALD

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WEATHER—FAIR.

WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, MAY 15, 1917.

TWO CENTS

WASHINGTON, CAPITAL OF WORLD IN BATTLE FOR UNIVERSAL FREEDOM, OPENS DRIVE FOR SEAT IN CONGRESS AND VOICE IN ITS OWN AFFAIRS; CAPITAL TO BE LAD IN ASHES IF TEUTONS WIN, SAYS SENATOR LEWIS

SPY BILL, MINUS 'DRY' AND CENSOR CLAUSES, IS PASSED BY SENATE

Adopted by Vote of 77 to 6 After Five Weeks of Stubborn Fighting—"Press Gag" Item Killed, 48 to 34.

Stripped of censorship and prohibition, the administration espionage bill was passed by the Senate late yesterday afternoon by a vote of 77 to 6 after approximately five weeks of the most stubborn fighting the Upper House has seen in recent years.

Before the final roll call was taken, the administration made a final effort to restore the censorship provision to the bill, but was defeated, 48 to 34.

The provision was stricken from the bill by a vote of 39 to 38 last Saturday and the administration hoped to win over enough votes on a final roll call to carry the censorship section.

Yesterday's roll call, however, showed that many Senators who had formerly supported the section voted against it.

Senators Lodge, Pittman, Shafroth, Smith of Arizona, Smith of South Carolina, and Trammell made up the list of those who favored censorship on Saturday, but who voted yesterday against its incorporation in the bill. Senator Martin, of Virginia, the Democratic leader, voted for censorship yesterday, although he opposed it Saturday.

Denounces Censor Board.

Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, explaining his reason for changing his vote, denounced the censorship board recently appointed by the President. "I voted on Saturday to retain the censorship section with some hesitation," he said. "Since then I have been studying the publications of the Bureau of Information and I have come to the conclusion that it would be better to have no censorship at all than to permit that bureau to suppress virtually everything from the newspapers of the country. This measure would leave the newspapers entirely at the mercy of the board and I am opposed to it."

By a vote of 47 to 27 the Senate unexpectedly reversed its action of Saturday in accepting the Cummins amendment prohibiting the use of grains, cereals, sugar and syrups in the manufacture of alcoholic liquors.

The motion to strike out the Cummins amendment was made by Senator King, of Utah, who took the position that it was strictly a food measure and that it had no place in the espionage bill. Other Senators voted to kill the amendment on the ground that it had not been sufficiently considered in view of its importance. It is probable that the measure will be brought up in conference.

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WILSONS HAVE CLOSE ESCAPE

President and Wife Nearly Run Down by Car While Out for Stroll.

President and Mrs. Wilson had a narrow escape from serious injury late yesterday afternoon when they were all but run down by a street car at a busy corner in the business section.

The President and his wife were taking a walk through the retail district when, as they crossed the street at Fifteenth street and New York avenue, a car swung around the corner. They were in the middle of the tracks.

Blinded by the sun, the President did not see the approaching car. The motorist threw on the brake and by a mighty effort brought the car to a stop, but not until the fender had brushed the hem of Mrs. Wilson's skirt. Taking his wife's arm, the President pulled her back from the danger zone.

Hundreds witnessed the incident, many of whom recognized the President. Throughout his walk he was greeted by scores, returning the greeting with a military salute in each case.

NEW WAR MAPS OF WORLD IN FOUR COLORS ALL BATTLE FRONTS

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A sixteen page set of large scale, authentic maps on extra heavy super-calendered paper for
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Numerous Features Of Espionage Bill

The administration espionage bill has been called a "hodge-podge or miscellaneous war measure," by Mother Hubbard measure, and Senator Knox yesterday said it undertook to regulate "everything from puppies to violets." It consists of twelve highly important but entirely unrelated war measures. They provide:

1. For the prevention of injury or destruction of all vessels in American waters.
2. For the punishment of espionage and the disclosure of information to the enemy.
3. For drastic penalties for conspiracies to set fire to or blow up ships in harbor or at sea.
4. For the prevention of interference with foreign commerce by violent means.
5. For the enforcement of neutrality.
6. For the seizure of arms and other articles intended for illegal export to any country.
7. For executive authority to declare an embargo on any exports to any country.
8. For the suppression of false propaganda to influence the foreign relations of the nation.
9. For drastic new passport regulations.
10. For severe punishment for counterfeiting the government seal.
11. For the issuance of search warrants to detect espionage.
12. For closing the mails to treasonable matter.

40,000 EMBRYO OFFICERS BEGIN TRAINING TODAY

Three and a Half Months' Period of Intensive Study at Sixteen Camps.

MEN FOR ARMY NEEDED

With 40,000 men from the homes of the nation under canvas, training as leaders of the new national army, America begins to take on the appearance of a vast war camp.

At sixteen camps, covering the nation from coast to coast, today will begin a three-and-a-half months' siege of intensive training for the men picked to lead the nation's legions into battle. Each camp has a personnel of from 2,000 to 3,000. Out of these military hoppers the War Department believes that by August will be poured a glist of sturdy military men, fit and capable of leading America's first million against the enemy.

With telegrams to the War Department indicating that the camps are getting under way with military precision and dispatch, the government yesterday moved rapidly toward other plans. President Wilson, following a conference with Secretary of War Baker, issued an executive order authorizing the raising of 153,000 men, in four increments, to bring the regular army to war strength.

War Department officials let it be known late yesterday afternoon that plans were under way to bring the National

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

Trade Boards Meet Today To Check Grain Gambling

Also Will Fight to Ward Off Control by the Government—Six Cities Will Be Represented.

(By the International News Service.) Chicago, May 14.—In an effort to ward off government control of the grain trade, delegates from six big boards of trade will meet in Chicago tomorrow afternoon.

They will lay plans to stop gambling in futures and to curb the wild fluctuations that led to bitter denunciations of grain speculators in the United States Senate this afternoon.

Two developments this afternoon convinced the big grain men that the government plans drastic action unless the alliance in wheat prices stops. United States District Attorney Clynne subpoenaed to appear before the Federal grand jury three big grain dealers and Henry S. Robbins, attorney for the Chicago Board of Trade. Robert W. Childs, special investigating attorney for the Department of Justice, left for Washington to give President Wilson material with which to force passage of a sweeping food control law.

At tomorrow's conference the following cities will be represented: St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis, Toledo, Duluth and Chicago. Virtually all of them followed the lead of the Chicago board today in curtailing trading in futures. It is possible that Federal officials will attend the meeting and give the grain men frank warnings of the course the government intends to pursue unless the situation is relieved.

Directors of the Chicago board declared tonight that the grain men are now working in close conjunction with the United States government and the allies to prevent grain prices from soaring and that Washington is being kept informed of every move made here.

In spite of the action of the Chicago Board of Trade in forbidding further trading in May oats and corn and in stopping for two days new deals in July and September wheat, hurried dealing continued today. July wheat closed at \$2.50 or 16 cents under Saturday's close. September wheat dropped 18 cents.

U. S. EXPERTS UPHOLD TRADING IN FUTURES

Agriculture Officials Say Practice, Legitimately Conducted, Is Essential.

Although speculation is blamed for a great part in the rise of grain prices, Department of Agriculture experts do not favor the abolition of the Chicago Board of Trade and similar institutions. The legitimate sale of futures is necessary to the grain trade, they say, and what is needed are measures to weed out the purely speculative element.

Trading in futures, department specialists explained yesterday, is necessary for the successful marketing of the wheat and other grain crops. The country elevator or storage man must have a guarantee before he can deal with the farmer, and the same condition prevails until the grain finds its way to the ultimate consumer.

The immediate remedy which the Chicago Board of Trade is using is to make the rate of margins so high that all buying practically must be "legitimate" because the little gambler cannot or will not tie up his capital.

Births, Marriages and Deaths.

The Washington Herald is printing daily notices of births, marriages, and deaths among the people of Washington.

U-Boat Bases Crippled By Blaze and Attacks

Amsterdam, May 14.—Germany's submarine activities may be restricted as the result of heavy damage inflicted upon Zebrugg by British warships and upon Wilhelmshaven by fire. These are two of the chief German naval bases from which U-boats have been operating.

Dispatches from the frontier today said that British shells had played havoc with harbor works at Zebrugg and that fire, which broke out in Wilhelmshaven last Wednesday, raged for seven hours on the imperial wharves before being checked.

ENVOYS LEAVE CAPITAL SOON

French and British Commissioners to End Conferences This Week.

The present week will see the end of the conferences between the French and British high commissions and the United States government.

With hearts warmed and spirits glowing from the receptions accorded them, the French and British missions returned to the capital yesterday, the former from a triumphal tour of the nation, the latter with the cheers of Manhattan still ringing in their ears.

Immediately they got down to the hard work which will mark the final sessions with American officials. Vice Premier Viviani and Marshal Joffre both had long conferences with President Wilson in the course of the afternoon. The marshal also was closeted with Secretary of War Baker.

Visits Soon Must End.

Demands for their presence in France and England respectively have increased to such an extent that M. Viviani, Marshal Joffre and Mr. Balfour feel their visits must soon end. No arrangements for their departure have yet been made and none will be made public. The visitors will depart as quietly and unostentatiously as they arrived.

Each mission will leave behind a group of experts who will carry on further conferences with officials of this government. These will deal with details, however. The main results of the meetings have been or will be reached before the departure of the three leaders.

Complete military and economic cooperation between the United States and the entente powers will be the outgrowth of the sessions here. President Wilson and his Cabinet officers and war chiefs could not wait part the United States could best play in the winning of the war. That part was to supply the allies with ships and food; with men to fight in the trenches and vessels to fight submarines.

Already the machinery is under way whereby the United States will supply these requirements. The conference of the French leaders at the White House yesterday is said to have been for the purpose of again urging on the President the necessity of an early military expedition to France.

Despite the opposition of general staff officers, it is possible that American troops will be sent overseas within six months.

A definite decision has not been reached. It was indicated yesterday, but the Cabinet is declared to be favorable to any plan within reason which will aid the morale of the French as their officers have declared the presence of the Stars and Stripes on French soil will do.

EVERY BUSINESS MAN CALLED UPON TODAY

By Any of the Membership Committees of the Chamber of Commerce

—should sign the application blanks for membership as soon as they are presented.

The city's highest business and professional men have volunteered for this work and are giving it their first consideration. SIGN same and let them hasten on to the next prospective member, whom they will honor with their call.

If any added assurance is necessary that you are making no mistake in signing these applications from the standpoint of your own personal benefit as well as the benefit of the whole community—and such benefits must be mutual—this paper will underwrite such applications and at the end of the calendar year refund the whole year's dues to any new member who so signs and does not at the end of this time feel the same toward this movement that we do right now.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD.

Joseph H. Choate, Statesman, Dies Suddenly in New York

New York, May 15 (Tuesday).—Joseph H. Choate, former Ambassador to Great Britain, famous as a diplomatist, and a statesman, died here last night, it was announced early today. He had figured prominently as a member of the committee which received the British and French war commissioners.

Mr. Choate died of heart disease at his home, 8 East Sixty-third street. He awakened his wife shortly after 11 o'clock, complaining of severe pains around the heart. He had retired apparently in the best of health. A hurry call was sent for the family physician, but about midnight Mr. Choate died.

It is believed that the strain the aged and venerable citizen underwent in welcoming the French and British Commission the past week brought on the fatal attack. In his address at the Waldorf-Astoria last Friday night during the great banquet—the last of his long and notable career—his message to the government was "For God's sake, hurry and get troops to France."

Joseph H. Choate was born in Salem, Mass., Jan. 24, 1832, and held many degrees, conferred by Harvard, Yale, Edinburgh, Amherst, Cambridge, St. Andrew's Glasgow, Williams, University of Pennsylvania, Union, Oxford and other prominent colleges.

He was admitted to the Massachusetts bar in 1855 and took up the practice of law in New York a year later. He was identified with some of the most famous trial cases in court history. He was one of a committee of seventy which broke up the "Tweed Ring" in New York in 1871.

He was president of the New York constitutional convention in 1894 and was a candidate for United States Senator in 1897. He was named Ambassador to the Court of St. James in 1898, which post he held until 1905. Mr. Choate was United States delegate to the Hague Peace Conference in 1907.

Roeux Captured by British After Month's Hard Fighting

(By the International News Service.) London, May 14.—The Germans lost Roeux today.

For nearly a month a savage battle had been raging in this village, small in size but big in strategic importance. It forms the central bulwark in the Teuton defense system guarding the Wotan line. Since Saturday, when they took the cemetery and the chemical works, the Australians had been ploughing forward with bomb and bayonet, yard by yard. Tonight Sir Douglas Haig reported the village captured. It lies just north of the River Scarpe, a few miles below the Arras-Douai Road. In its defense the Bavarian crown prince used up many divisions of reserves, in addition to some of his best front line troops.

A little more than two miles to the north, on the other side of the highway that leads to Douai, the Hindenburg line pivot, the British today resumed their drive above the village of Gravelle, registering appreciable headway.

In the ruins of Bullecourt, near the southern extremity of the Wotan line, the Teutons still clung to the two posts they have been holding throughout the last three days' battle. But the British succeeded in gnawing their way forward today.

The British yesterday shot down six German airplanes and drove two others out of control. Three British machines are missing.

Official news came from Petrograd today that Hindenburg already has sent forty divisions—800,000 men—from the eastern front to the west to check the entente drive.

Pastor, Once D. C. Patient, Accused of Killing Seven

(By the International News Service.) Red Oak, Iowa, May 14.—Rev. Lynn George Kelly, Presbyterian minister, today surrendered to the authorities to answer to an indictment charging him with killing seven persons with an ax.

The preacher is accused of having slain Joe Moore, of Villisca, Iowa, Mrs. Moore, and the three Moore children, and two young women guests of the Moores, while they slept on the night of May 3, 1912, at the Moore home.

Rev. Mr. Kelly, it is alleged, committed the murders while a guest of the Moores and left Villisca before dawn the following morning. Suspicion was directed toward him because it was alleged he had told details of the crime at Macedonia, Iowa, where he was preaching, before the bodies were discovered in Villisca, fifty miles away.

And only seventeen of the 450 passengers abroad were saved, according to reports received here today.

\$3.00 to New York and Return, Baltimore and Ohio, from Washington, 12:30 a. m., Sunday, May 20. Returning same day.—Adv.



JOSEPH H. CHOATE

He held many foreign honors, among them being that of Fellow of the Royal Society. He was at one time president of the Union League and Harvard clubs of New York. He was also president of the Harvard Alumni Association at one time and held the post of trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

He was noted as a speaker, and was the author of "Addresses on Abraham Lincoln," "Admiral Farragut," "Rufus Choate," and others.

COMMERCE BODY BEGINS CAMPAIGN TO FREE DISTRICT

CIVIC LEADERS DEMAND LIBERTY

Organization Urges Enfranchisement and Representation at the Capitol.

The Chamber of Commerce of Washington last night smashed its way into the nation's limelight by formally launching, at a dinner at the New Willard, its long-heralded "Forward Washington" movement—a movement believed to be the greatest single civic impulse of the Capital since the days of "Boss" Shepherd.

For weeks in comparative obscurity, this new force in the affairs of the city was presented last night as a force which will bind the city into a closer commercial, social, and military force, a force that aims at the enfranchisement of the people of the District, local representation in Congress, and the combination of all civic organizations into a co-operating unity of purpose.

Gathered under the banner of the "Forward Washington" movement at the dinner last night were a majority of the big business men of the District. Among them were sprinkled Senators, Representatives, lawyers, doctors and plain citizens. The enthusiasm which greeted the unfolding of the idea by each separate speaker indicated an overwhelming sentiment in favor of the project.

Graves Is Toastmaster. John Temple Graves was toastmaster and Charles J. Bell, president of the American Security and Trust Company, was the presiding officer.

John G. Capers read a list of regrets from the President, Secretary of State Lansing, Commissioner Balfour, of England, and others.

Col. Graves in his opening address, outlined the purpose of the movement and called as the first speaker, Justice Ashley M. Gould, of the District Supreme Court. Justice Gould centered his argument on the two points of District enfranchisement and the combination of all civic bodies.

"As a nation," he said, "we have enunciated the principle that Americans are entitled to exercise their rights on the high seas, and we have gone to war to sustain that principle. Why is it, then, that this same American does not enjoy his constitutional power of suffrage in the District of Columbia?"

"There is no doubt in my mind that this movement which we are launching here tonight would be more deeply appreciated and more actively stimulated if we had behind it the right of all Americans—the right of citizenship."

"There is another question that seems pertinent: Why don't all the various

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

THIEF JAILED BELIEVED SPY

Hermann Von Barring Had Military Documents Concealed in Trunk.

What is believed to be the first German spy arrested in Washington since the United States entered the world war, so far as the public knows, will begin a sentence in the District Workhouse at Occoquan this morning.

He is Hermann von Barring, alias Russell Leslie Larson, 29 years old, and the local police, judging from his conduct and his effects at the time of his arrest on Sunday, have no doubt but that Barring is a confidential agent of the German government.

Barring was convicted of the larceny of a cornet from Mrs. Cowell, of 144 Harvard street northwest, where he had been rooming. He was given a sentence of 120 days.

When his trunk was searched, the police say, pictures of battle lines, and fortifications in French and English, "somewhere in France," were found, together with letters written in a German code which Secret Service men have translated, and the contents of which are being closely guarded. It is declared that an Iron Cross also was found on Barring.

Von Barring told Inspector Cliff Grant that he was a native of Minnesota, that his father was a German and that his mother was a Swede. He said that he had served in a Canadian regiment from Ontario, enlisting therein as an American citizen; that he had been to the front with that command and fought in the trenches in front of the German armies; that he had suffered from a German attack of gas and had been discharged for disability. He was representing himself as a traveling correspondent of a London, England, newspaper.

The mystery thrown around the case and the manner of conviction of the prisoner by a straight sentence of 120 days in the workhouse without the chance to pay a fine lends force to the belief of the police that the Secret Service men believe they have picked up a dangerous man.

That he is a strong German sympathizer, the man makes no attempt to conceal, the police say. If he expressed such sentiments while in the Canadian regiment at the front in France, where he says he served—he has no papers to prove the statement—the Secret Service men say—the wonder is that he was not mobbed.

BELIEVES RUSS WILL QUIT WAR

Illinois Senator Thinks Muscovites Will Sign Separate Peace.

Unless Germany can be beaten, Washington will be laid in ashes as an example to a presumptuous democracy that sought to challenge the imperial might of autocracy, James Hamilton Lewis, Senator from Illinois, told 250 members of the Chamber of Commerce, gathered at a New Willard dinner last night.

In one of the grimmest war pictures ever drawn in the Capital, the Illinois Senator declared his belief in the fact that Germany had already offered Russia a separate peace based on equal rights at the Dardanelles, and he expressed the belief that Russia might accept these terms at any time. Then, he said, Russia would become the supply depot and ally of Russia.

In biting speech, Senator Lewis attacked the business men of the nation for submitting to a wave of fear and thereby producing a condition in the nation's internal affairs which closely bordered on panic. "Let business continue," he shouted, "and there will no longer be any cry of panic."

Senator Lewis was the last speaker on the program of the Forward Washington dinner of the Washington Chamber of Commerce. Beginning with a frank discussion of our relations between the District and Congress, the Senator suddenly turned serious.

America Must Choose.

"What are we here for?" he demanded. "To hear speeches? To hear ourselves praised? We have never lived in so solemn an hour of the world's history. We will never live again in so solemn an hour. Your country is at war. Are you prepared?"

"America today is preparing for a fight that will place her as an example of nobility to the world, or as an abject thing. Washington is one of the places that our common enemy plans to bombard if they win. Washington will be laid in ashes as an example to democracy—if they win."

"Suppose Russia comes to a peace with the enemy, which, already, I fear, has been offered on the terms of even rights at the Dardanelles. Already the cry is spreading through Russia: 'The Czar is deposed; why fight a Czar's war?' We may be preaching the cry of democracy to Russia all in vain—preaching it to ears that cannot understand."

"When that peace is arranged—if it is arranged—what is to prevent Germany from a march of conquest toward India and Persia? What is to prevent her from centering her mighty resources against the west front? What is to stop Russia from becoming her gigantic supply depot?"

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